FIFTEEN CENTS A WEEK

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE GREENVILLE AND COLUMBIA BAILROAD ABOLITION OF CARITAL PUNISHMENT-RESIG NATION OF A DEMOCRAT-THE FER DIEM.

GRAM TO THE DAILY NEWS. January 12.—In THE SENATE, to the aid of the State to the Greenville and Co-Jumbia Railroad Company, was unanimously throughout the State. It has been drawn passed to a record reading, and ordered to be engressed for the third reading.

Mr. Corbin introduced a bill to amend the criminal law. It abolishes capital punishment for all offences except wifful murder. Mr. Corbin also introduced a bill to authorize the renewal of State stocks and bonds; also, a recolution to adjourn sine die on February b; the last being ordered for consideration to-morrow. The House bill to establish a State orphan sev.

In THE House, Whipper reported unfavorably on the bill to authorize the Recorder of Charleston to hold a police court.

Mr. Zaddock Bullock, white Democratic rep resentative from Horry, has resigned. Burton introduced a bill to regulate the man-

ner of selling land at public auction. Wooley introduced a bill to punish perse having, or pretending to have, authority to solemnize marriages, who shall marry minors without the consent of their parents or guar

A bill empowering the Attorney General to change the venue in State cases was passed and sent to the Senate, as was also a bill to incorporate certain fire companies.

C. D. Havne introduced a resolution resolution ing the former resolution depriving members of their per diem during the recess, which was adopted and sent to the Senate-yeas fifty-six; nays forty.

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH BUDGET.

Paris, January 12.—The French floating debt is reduced two millions of francs. The estimates for 1870, show a surplus of 86,000. 000 francs, In the budget the country is congratulated on the return of confidence and the general resumption of industrial pursuits. THE PARIS CONFERENCE.

For unexplained reasons the Greek representative has been excluded from the conference. He has protested and applied to his governmeat for instructions. The conference will await the action of Greece.

THE CUBAN INSURBECTION. Madrie, January 12 .- Four thousand soldiers have volunteered to suppress the insurrection in Cuba.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, January 12.—Sherman said, in discussing the Sue Murphy bill, that if the claim was ignored, reconstruction would be a failure. Southern loyalists, if treated as enemies of the country, will abandon the party. A close canvass of the Senate indicates that the bill will be recommitted, and perhaps finally

Several of the Atlantic steamers are overdue, and those that have arrived report heavy weather. The coast steamers, as late as due, have arrived. Governor Windham Robertson has arrived

and joined the Richmond Committee. The President has nominated C. J. Cooles

Assayer of the Mint at Charlotte, N.C.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, January 12 .- In THE SENATE, Messrs. Rice and Abbott were added to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The bill extending the time for indictments in the United States Courts except for treason and political effences, to two years after the restoration of the State to the Union, was passed.

Rice introduced a bill to give aid to the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of a.ma meeting held at Macon, Georgia, asserting the deplorable condition of the State and asking for the passage of the Georgia Reconstruction A bill was introduced forbidding the trans-

de foreigners of grants or privileges from the ates.

Murphy case was discussed to-day.

In the House, Banks reported a resolution for a protectorate over San Domingo and Hayti, stating its object to be that in case of gevolutionary movements our government might send ont a ship to advise the revolutionists to await the usual time of the elections so as to have a peaceable revolution. In answer to a question whether the Executive had made any overtures, he replied that he could not answer without involving the success, of negotiations which were not yet concluded. The House then adjourned.

Butler's financial bill introduced to-day authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue \$350,000,000 of legal tenders, and such further sums as may be required, and that after the 20th June the national banks cease to be banks of issue.

Fowler in arguing in favor of the Sue Mur phy claim said that the claims of a similar paraeter would not exceed \$30,000,000. All se Southern senators are in favor of the

CUBA.

HAVANA, January 11 .- A co mmittee of influential citizens of Havana, native Cubans and prominent members of the Liberal party, left this city yesterday to meet the revolutionary leaders and attempt to make a compromise so as to restore peace.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

One of the Republican judges of Alabama has decoided that the present government of

that State is [illegal.

The Peruvian fleet left New Orleans yesterday for the Pacific coast, and will touch at Pensacola. The reading clerk of the Florida Senate is

Northern negro.

The removals from office in Virginia on account of the Fourteenth amendment continues. The question of the right for negroes to hold office in Georgia will probably be submitted to the Supreme Court of that State.

closed) in Londop, he produced "Trovatore." "Faust," "Norms," "Linds," "Huguenots." "Fidelig," "Don Giovanni," "Magic Flute" and "Dinorah." Murska, Titiens and Hauck were his most attractive singers.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Contracts made in Confederate Money. Mr. Corbin's Bill-Obtaining Property Under False Pretences-The Doctors who Disagree-General Proceedings.

I FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. 1

COLUMBIA, S. C., January 11. -Mr. Corbin's bill to determine the value of contracts made in Confederate States notes or their equivalent, day, the bill to re-enact certain acts lending introduced in the Senate to-day, will be found worthy the special attention of business men with great care, and is intended as a means of making equitable settlements of the many knotty questions and cases in dispute, growing out of the sale or purchase of property during the war. The bill will certainly redound to the honor of the author, who is a leading member of the General Assembly, and one of its hardest workers. The bill gives a carefully arranged scale of the value of Confederate during the war. litigation. This bill, together with another important bill by Mr. Corbin to pusish persons obtaining property under false pretences, were both ordered to be printed. I enclose copies. [These bills are printed in another column.]

[These bills are printed in another column.]

JN THE SINATE.—Rainey, chairman of the Committee en Finance, introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to amend an act passed at the special session to fix the salaries of certain State officers. It proposes to increase the salary of the Private Secretary of the Governor from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum, and fixes the salary of the State Auditor at \$2500 a year. Both of these provisions are so manifestly just in themselves that there is scarcely a doubt of the bill passing both branches without opposition. The position of Private Secretary of the Governor in the reorganization of the State government is an extremely trying one. Much of the work that was formerly attended to by the Legislature, under the new constitution is invested used. Much of the work that was formerly attended to by the Legislature, under the new constitution is imposed upon the Governor, requiring no mean ability as well as experience to have it properly executed. While the appeintment of Mr. John Heart gave very general satisfaction to all parties, events have shown that the Governor has been most fortunate in securing his services. The labors of the office frequently require his attendance between fifteen and sixteen hours out of every twenty-four.

Mr. Jillson, chairman of the Committee on Mr. Jillson, chairman of the Committee on Education, presented to-day a counter memorial and reply of the Chairman and Faculty of the University of South Carolina to the memorial of the Dean and Faculty of the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Jillson is also Superintendent of Education, and by dint of steady perseverance and attention, is gradually bringing order into that department.

bringing order into that department.

Hayne i 'roduced in the Senate to-day a petition of the "Amateur Literary and Fraternal Association of the City of Charleston," for an act of incorporation. The petition is signed by A. J. Ransier, A. A. Aspinall, John N. Gregg, E. L. Boisden, B. A. Bosemon, J. J. Caminville, and others, colored citizens of Charleston. It represents that the society numbered, in 1853, about thirty young men of the City of Charleston, who formed an association for the furtherance of the intellentual culture of its members, and subsequently. in 1867, became members, and subsequently, in 1867, became a benevolent as well as a literary side sty. Desiring to make investment; of its tunds they pray the passage of an act of incorporation with all the rights and privileges assually accorded to incorporated societies. The petition was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

Mr. Corbin presented a favorable report of the Committee on the Judiciary on a bill from the House to regulate the practice of medicine in this State.

Mr. Bose made a favorable report on the petitions of the citizens of Beaufort praying for a division of Beaufort County. Ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Potitions for the removal of the disabilities of Elly Godbold and Cornelius B. Jarvis were referred,

Mr. Jillson presented a letter from Senator Coghlan, of Sumter, tendering his resignation.

In the House, DeLarge, from the Committee of Ways and Means, submitted the following report: members, and subsequently, in 1867, became a benevolent as well as a literary squety. Desiring to make investments of its tunds they pray the passage of an act of incorporation with all the rights and privileges usually accorded to incorporated societies. The petition was referred to the Committee on Incorporations.

The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens tax-payers of St. Helens Parish; also, a similar petition from sundry tax-payers, merchants of the City of Charleston, praying that certain taxes paid by them under the assessment of 1866 may be refunded, beg leave to report that they have considered the same and respectfully

they have considered the same and respectfully submit the following report:

Under the assessment provided by an act of the General Assembly, passed December, 19, 1866, entitled "An act to raise supplies for the year commencing in October, 1866," a tax of sixty cents on the hundred dellars was assessed upon all sales of goods, wares and merchandise, &c. This tax was paid by the politioners. Subsequently, by order of General Canby, this tax was reduced to twenty cents on the hundred dollars. The petitioners claim that justice and equity require that the excess of taxes over and above the tax of twenty cents on the hundred dollars paid by them should be refunded.

hundred dollars paid by them should be refunded.

Your committee are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. The tax paid by the petitioners was lawfully assessed and collected. General Canby, who subsequently became the supreme power of the State, carefully considered the whole matter and concluded to reduce the tax to be laying in future, but did not provide for whole matter and concluded to reduce the tax to be levied in future, but did not provide for refunding any taxes already paid. Your committee think it would now be unwise to attempt to reconsider the action of General Canby. The door would be opened too widely for similar claims to be made by other parties. The condition of the Treasury of the State will not warrant any action which diminishes the funds of the State except upon the most importain.

warrant any action which diminishes the lunds of the State, except upon the most imperative considerations of legal right. They therefore respectfully recommend that the petitioners have leave to withdraw petitions.

The recommendation contained in the report

The recommendation contained in the report was adopted.

DeLarge also submitted the following report: The Committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the returns of receipts and expenditures of the estate of De La Howe; also, the report of the trustees of said estate, and the Lethe farm, beg leave most respectfully to report, that they have carefully examined said accounts, and find them correct. The finances of the estate has been more than successfully managed, and the farm and school attached made almost self-supporting. Your committee are satisfied that said estate has been strictly managed in accordance with the provisions of the will of John De La Howe.

The report was received as information. Mickey introduced the following resolution, which was referred to the Special Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylum investigation:

Whereas, It is reported that the interest of

which was referred to the Special Joint Committee on Lunatic Asylum investigation:

Whereas, It is reported that ministers of the gospel are not permitted to perform religious services in one branch of the Lunatic Asylum of this State; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Lunatic Asylum be instructed to investigate the matter, so that the poor and afflicted may have the gospel preached to them, irrespective of race or color.

Mr. Jenks presented the memorial from sundry crizens of Charleston, praving that Omgress be requested to remove the political disabilities of James F. Green, of Charleston. Referred to the Committee on Removal of Pelitical Disabilities.

McLutyre presented the petition of land owners in St. George's Parish, Colleton County,

ers in St. George's Parish, Colleton County, praying aid from the State to make navigable a part of Ashley River. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Wooley gave notice of a bill to punish all

persons having or pretending to have authority to solemnize matrimony who shall marry minors without the consent of parent or guar-

minors without the consens or parent or gua-dian.

The petition of National Holmes, praying a renewal of charter for a ferry across the North Santee River; the petitions of Isaac G. Long and N. Hutson Wigg, of Horry County, pray-ing the removal of their political disabilities, were referred, as was the petition of the Comet Fire Engine Company for an act of incorpora-

Mr. Simons introduced the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, It is represented that the convicts of the State Penitentisry are suffering for want of shots; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Penitentiary be instructed to inquire into this abuse, and report upon the same immediately.

Mr. Mobbey introduced the following resolu-

ion, which was adopted: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judi-ciary be instructed to report a bill to regulate centracts for labor which will give suitable offiers power to approve and settle the same.

A bill empowering the Attorney-General to

change the venue in State cases was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to incorporate certain fire engine

A bill to incorporate certain fire engine companies was taken up.

The bill was put upon its second reading.
On motion of G. Lee, section one was amended by adding after "the Greenville," second line printed bill, the following: "The German Fire Engine Company of Charleston, and the Independent Young America Fire Engine Company, formerly under the name and style of the Orangeburg Fire Engine Company of Orangeburg Fire Engine Company of Orange Orangeburg Fire Engine Company of Orange

On metion of Effort, section one was further amended by inserting between the words "company and," seventh line printed bill, the following: "The German Fire Engine Company and the Independent Young America Fire Engine Company and the Independent Young America Fire Ingize Company."

Mr. Feriter moved to further amend section

Mr. Feriter moved to further amend section one by adding to the section: "And provided 10Th 1", 1022 — "wher of members of each comounty shall not exceed sixty."

DeLarge moved to smend the amendment by striking out all after the words "provided further," and insert "that not more than sixty active members be exempt from militia duty on account of their connection with either of said companies," which was not agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Feriter was postponed one week.

The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then took up a bill to amend an act antitled "An act to organize the Circuit Courts."

Courts. Pending the second reading of the bill, the House, on motion of Mr. Jenks, adjourned until to-morrow, at 12 M.

IMPORTANT BILLS.

The following important bills have been in troduced in the State Senate by Mr. Corbin, and ordered to be printed:

A BILL TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF CONTRACTS MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OR THEIR

MADE IN CONFEDERATE STATES NOTES OR THEIR EQUIVALENT.

Whereas, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and part of the year 1865, in the exchange and transfer of real and personal property, Confederate States notes, issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, were used as a basis of value or medium of exchange; and whereas the value of said Confederate States of the confederate states and confeder snd whereas the value of said Confederate States notes was greatly less than the lawful money of the United States; and whereas the payment of debts and obligations contracted during said years in said Confederate States notes, is now sought to be enforced in the lawful money of the United States; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the value of all debts and obligations, whether under seal or not under

SECTION 1. That the value of all debts and obligations, whether under seal or not under seal, created or contracted in Contederate States notes issued by the so-called Confederate States Government, or in or by any bills, bonds or notes assimilated or made equivalent in value to Confederate States notes by any law or custom of trade, during the years 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864 and 1865, shall be determined by the value of said Confederate States notes in the lawful money of the United States at the time such debts or obligations were created or contracted.

of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ten cents of Confederate States notes.

7. During September, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eleven cents of Confederate States notes.

8. On the first day of October, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twelve cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Confederate States notes.

9. On the first day of November, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and fifteen cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirtieth of November, 1861, when one deliar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes.

10. On the first day of December, 1861, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1861, when one dellar and thirty cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1861, when one dellar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and thirty cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until thirty-first day of December, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Confederate States notes.

11. On the first day of January, 1862, one

until thirty-first day of December, 1861, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Conf-derate States notes.

11. On the first day of January, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty cents of Cofederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1862, when one dollar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

12. On the first day of February, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

12. On the first day of February, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the twenty-eight day of February, 1862, when one dollar and forty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

13. On the first day of March, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and forty-eight cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and seventy-three cents of Confederate States notes.

14. On the first day of April, 1862, one dollar of lawful meney was equal to one dollar and seventy-three cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of April, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes.

15. On th

Confederate States notes.
17. On the first day of July, 1862, one dollar

17. On the first day of July, 1862, one dollar and minety cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the twentieth dayof July, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and fifty-one federate States notes, and trom day to day thereafter regularly and to one dollar and eighty-three cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of July, 1862, when one dollar and minety cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of July, 1862, when one dollar and minety cents of Confederate States notes.

18. On the first day of August, 1862, one dollar and minety cents of Confederate States notes.

19. On the first day of September, 1862, one dollar and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the filtren cents of twelve dollars and from day to day thereafter regularly events of Confederate States notes.

29. On the first day of May, 1864, one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and from day to day thereafter regularly events of Confederate States notes.

29. On the first day of May, 1864, one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and firty-one of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and f

CHARLESTON, S. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1869.

iar of lawful money was equal to in dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate Sixtes notes.

29. On the first day of July, 123, one dollar of lawful money was equal to five dollars and fitty-one cents of Confederate States not as and fitty-one cents of Confederate States not as and fitty-one cents of Confederate States not as and fitty-one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and seventy-five cours of Confederate States notes, and, fain day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1863, one dollars and ninety-three cents of Confederate States notes.

30. On the first day of August, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and ninety-three cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of August, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to day, thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and two cents of Confederate States notes.

31. On the first day of September, 1863, one dollars and two cents of Confederate States notes.

31. On the first day of September, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of September, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and sixty-eight cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to the fifteenth day of September, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and sixty-eight cents of Confederate States notes.

32. On the first day of September, 1863, one dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

rate States notes.

32. On the first day of October, 1863, 82. On the first day of October, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and one cent of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and ninety-six cents of Confederate States notes.

when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and ninety-six cents of Confederate States. Totes.

38. On the first day of November. 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and ninety-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of November, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to ten dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of November, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes.

34. On the first day of December, 1863, one dellar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to feurteen dollars of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1863, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States notes, 35. On the first day of January, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of January, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of January, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and ninety cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and eighty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

86. On the first day of February,

Asia and the thirty-first day of January, 1864, when one dollars of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and eighty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

36. On the first day of February, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twelve dollars and seventy-four cents of Confederate States notes, and, from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the fitteenth day of February, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and twelve cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twenty-ninth day of February, 1864, when one dollars of lawful money was equal to sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes.

37. On the first day of March, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to sixteen dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of March, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and seventy-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and forty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and form day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fitteenth day of April, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and forty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fitteenth day of April, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and eleven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regulariy decreased in value until the fitteenth day of April, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and eleven cents of Confederate States notes, and final money was equal to eleven dollars and eleven cents of Confederate States notes, and fitter of lawful money

dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and seventeen cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter, regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of September, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and twenty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of Cotober, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and twenty-three cents in Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of Cotober, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to note of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirtieth day of June, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to until the thirtieth day of June, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to note of Confederate States notes.

nctes, and from time to time thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of May, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes.

40. On the first day of June, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and forty-seven cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirtieth day of June, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollar. until the thirtieth day of June, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and five cents of Confederate States notes.

41. On the first day of July, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of July, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and — of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter decreased in value until the thirty-first day of July, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and eighty-four cents of Confederate States notes. Confederate States notes.

Confederate States notes.

42. On the first day of August, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to seven dollars and eighty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of August, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and sixty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of August, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

eight dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes.

43. On the first day of September, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eight dollars and fifty-four cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of September, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to nine dollars and eighty-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of September, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and six cents of Confederate States notes.

fourteen dollars and six cents of Confederate States notes.

44. On the first day of October, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of October, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and sixty-two cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of October, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and sixty cents of Confederate States notes.

dollars and sixty cents of Confederate States notes.

45. On the first day of November, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of November, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to eleven dollars and ninety-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of November, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirteen dollars and ninety-one cents of Confederate States notes.

46. On the first day of December, 1864, one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dellars and nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December 1864, when one dollars and eightynine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of December 1864, when one dollars and eightynine cents of Confederate States notes, and

December 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to fourteen dollars and eightynne conts of Confederate States notes, and from diff to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1864, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-two dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

47. The first day of January, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-six dollars of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of January, 1865, when one dollar of lawful meney was equal to twenty-nine dollars and sixty-three cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of January, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents of Confederate States notes.

48. On the first day of February, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-four dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of February, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty four dollars and fifty-one cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of February, 1865, when one dollar of law-

regularly decreased in value until the fifteenth day of February, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-two dollars and eighty-six cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twenty-eight day of February, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty seven dollars and twenty-two cents of Confederate States notes.

49. On the first day of March, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and frem day to day thereafter regularly

dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of March, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to thirty-two dollars and twenty cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirty-first day of March, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to forty-six dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes.

notes.

50. On the first day of April, 1865, one dollar of lawful money was equal to forty-six dollars and thirty-five cents of Confederate States notes and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of April, 1865. and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the fifteenth day of April, 1885, when one dollar of iswful muney was equal to fifty-four dollars and seventy-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twentieth day of April, 1885, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to sixty-sight dollars and forty-nine cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the twenty-sixth day of April, 1865, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to one hundred and thirty-two dollars and forty-five cents of Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the first day of May, 1865, when one dollar of Iswfal money was equal to eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents of Confederate States notes.

SEC. 3. In ascertaming the value of contracts under this act, no divisions of time of less than one day will be noticed.

SEC. 4. All laws or parts of laws inconsistent with, or supplied by this act, are hereby repealed.

A BILL TO PUNISH PERSONS OBTAINING PROPERTY

A BILL TO FUNISH PERSONS OBTAINING PROPERTY
UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Be it enacted by the Scnate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. If any person shall by any false pretence obtain from any other person any chattel, money, bank note, United States Treasury note, promissory note, bill of exchange, check, order for the payment of money, conveyance, or any valuable security, or obtain the signature of any person to any written instrument which may work prejudice to the property of the person, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding five years; Provided, slways, that if upon trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved that he obtained the property in question in any such manner as to amount in law to lareeny, he shall not, by reason thereof, be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; but no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny upon the same facts.

SEC. 2. If any trustee, banker, factor, or other

the same facts.

SEC. 2. If any trustee, banker, factor, or other person, while acting in any fiduciary character, or president, cashier, director, or other officer of a bank or other corporation, or any agent, clerk or servant of any person or corporation, or any person employed in the capacity of agent, clerk or servant of any person or corporation, shall, by virtue of such character, office or employment, receive or take into his possession any chattel, money or valuable accurity for, or in the name or on the account of, the cestus que trust, principal, employer or master, and shall fraudulently convert to his own use, or embeggie the same, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisoment in the penitentiary, with or without hard labor, not exceeding five years; Provided, always, that if upon the trial of any person indicted for such misdemeanor it shall be proved that he obtained the property in question in

any such manner as to amount in law to larceny, he shall not by reason thereof be entitled to be acquitted of such misdemeanor; but no person tried for such misdemeanor shall be liable to be afterwards prosecuted for larceny upon the same facts.

Sec. 3. Nothing in this act shall in any way affect, limit or suspend the civil remedies of the parties injured in respect to the acts herein made misdemeanors.

Juneral Motices.

The Relatives and Friends of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. H. FINCKEN, Mr. and Mrs. A

For The Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Howard, Sr. Funeral of HENRY L. HOWARD, THIS AFFERNOON 13th instant, at Three o'clock, at his Father's resi dence, No. 100 Anson-street 1* January 13

Special Motices.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP CHAMPION, from New York, are notified that she is discharging eargo at Adger's Wharf. Goods re maining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at exense and risk of owners.

JAMES ADGER & CO.. January 13

AT AN IMPROMPTU MEETING OF the Marion Fire Engine Company, held on the morn ing of the late fire, the thanks of the Company were endered to Director J. F. BYRNS, of the Palmette Fire Engine Company, for refreshments furnished at the fire GEO. A. CALDER, January 13 1 Secretary.

ATA CARD. THE OFFICERS AND MEM-BERS of the Charleston Steam Fire Engine Company of Axmen most respectfully return their thanks to th CHARLESTON and PAVILION HOTELS for re freshments kindly furnished at the fire vesterday F. J. GREEN, January 13

AGT THE THANKS OF THE CHARLES-ON HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY, No. 2, are due and are hereby tendered to Mr. J. MAHER for refreshments furnished at the fire in King-street, on the morning of the 9th, and to Mrs. HARRIS, at the are in Hasel-street, on the morning of the 12th Jan GEO. McLAIN, Secretary uary. C. H. and L. No. 2.

ACARD .- THE OFFICERS AND Members of the Stonewall Fire Engine Company return their grateful thanks to Mr. ABRAHAMS HAR-RIS, for refreshments kindly furnished them at the fire on the morning of the 12th inst. WM. G. MILLER. January 13 1 Secretary S. F. F. Co.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF the German Fire Company return their sincere thanks to Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON for Refreshments kindly furnished them at the fire on the morning of January 13 AG A CARD. THE OFFICERS AND MEM-BERS OF THE HOPE FIRE ENGINE COMPANY

return their thanks to Dr. F. M. ROBERTSON, for refreshments kindly furnished them at the fire on Tuesday morning, 12th instant. JAMES B. PATRICK.

January 13 RECEIVER'S NOTICE. -THE UNDER-SIGNED, having been appointed Re: ver of the late firm of DAWSON & BLACKMAN, hereby given notice that all claims against said firm must be presented to him, and all persons indebted must make JNO. T. HUMPHREYS, payment to

January 18 No. 27 Broad-street. INSTALMENTS OF THE BLUE RIDGE BAILROAD CALLED FOR .- The Six-Twentieth Instalments are called for as follows: The Seventeenth Instalment on 15th of May, 1869. The Eighteenth Instalment on 15th of June, 1869 The Nineteenth Instalment on 15th of July, 1869. The Twentieth Instalment on 15th of August, 1869 The Stockholders in Charleston will find the mounts due on their subscription at the office of Colonel J. B. E. SLOAN, Brown's Wharf, to whom

ast date will be declared forfeited by order of Stock olders. W. H. D. GAILLARD. January 13 lames Secretary and Treasurer. NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—HAVING given up business as Cattle Dealer and Butcher for he present, I take this metho I to thank my friends and the public generally for the patronage extended o me for the past eight years. R. BYRNES.

payments is au horized to be made. If not paid by

AG-CHARLESTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY. CHARLESTON, JANUARY 5, 1869 .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Charleston Gas Light Company, held this day, the following resolu-

tions were adopted: Resolved. That in view of the many serious accidents reported in the newspapers from the use of other lights, and in the confident expectation that the public will sustain this Company in the reduction of the price of gas by an increased consumption, that after the expiration of the present month the price be reduced to FOUR DOLLARS PER THOUSAND FEET.

Resolved, That as an additional inducement to new consumers, the Company will supply and put in at its own expense the service and supply pipe for the basement story of the house of any new applicant, under such regulations as the Board of Directors may establish.

W. J. HERIOT, Secretary.

January 7 Resolved, That in view of the many serious acci

ATTATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. THARLESTON COUNTY.—Personally appeared befere me, C. G. MESSMINGER. President of the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company, was,

being duly sworn, saith that the capital of the said ompany has been increased to eighty thousand dolars, and has been paid into him in current funds nd property at its swern-valuation. C. G. MEMMINGER. Sworn to before me December 22, 1868.

JACOB WILLIMAN (Signed) · Notery Public. OFFICE OF CLERE OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

FOR CHARLESTON COUNTY.

I, A. C. RICHNOND, Cork of the said Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the affidavit of the President of the Sulphuric Acid and Superphosphate Company, and that the affidavit has been duly filed and recorded in this

office. smoo.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court this 22d of December, 1868.

(Signed) A. C. BICHMOND, Clerk Court Common Pleas.

AG-BUY YOUR TEA AND COFFEE FROM KRIETE & OHAPMAN, corner King and Badcliffe. treets, and get a better article for the same money han at any other establishment in the city.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- THIS ndid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, netantaneous; no disappointment; no ridioulous sints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and larges the hair soft and beautiful black or brown. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factors, No. Bond-street. New York. 197 January 3

November 14

BRIDE AND BRIDEGROOM. ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN On the interesting relation of the interesting relation relation of the interesting relation re

Shipping.

THE REGULAR AI PACKET SCHOONER
JONAS SMITH, Nichols Master, having a
large portion eargo on board, wants 200 or
250 bales cotton and lighter ight to fill up
and sail promptly.
WILLIAM ROACH & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FIRST CLAS DANISH BARK KAMMA FONDER, Knooh Master, having part of cargo engaged, will hive disptach.

For Freight energoments apply to WILLIS & CHISOLM, January 8 1mo North Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE NEW AND STRICTLY A1 SPANISH SHIP "PEDRO PLANDOLIT," AMENGUAL Master, having large part of her
cargo ongaged and going on board, will

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE FINE AMERICAN SHIP "AMELIA, THOS. BOBERAM Master, is now ready
for cargo, and being of small capacity will
have dispatch."

have dispatch.

For engagements apply to

PATTERSON & STOCK,

South Atlantic Wharf.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE A1 CLIPPER BARK LIZZIE H.,
SPRING, Master, having about two-thirds
of her cargo engaged and going on board,
will have dispatch for the above port.

STREET BROTHERS & CO. FOR LIVERPOOL. THE FIRST CLASS BRITISH BARQU
W. G. PUTNAM, RIGHARD Master, havin
a large part of her cargo engaged, will loa
with dispatch.
For balance freight engagements, apply to
WILLIS & CHISOLM,
December 21
North Atlautic Wharf.

THE FINE SCHOONER MARY D. HASKELL, Banna Master, having one-half her
cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For engagements of Freight, apply to
H. F. Baker & CO.,
January 8
No. 20 Cumberland-atreet.

THE FINE, FAST SAILING AND COMFORTABLY appointed yacht ELEANO R will resume her trips to historic points in the harbor, and will leave Government Wharf daily at Ten A. M. and Three P. M.

For Passage, apply to THOMAS YOUNG, December 18 3mo Captain, on Board.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION BE-TWEEN CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL.

CHARLESTON AND LIVERPOOL STEAMSHIP LINE. THE FIRST CLASS AND POPULAR Iron Steamship "GOLDEN HORN," HARBY C. MCBEATER Commander, is now on her passage to this port from Liverpool direct, and is expected to arrive on or about the 16th instant, to sail hence for Liverpool on first February.

Liverpool on first February.

For Freight or Passage apply to

KOBERT MURE & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL. THE BRITISH STEAMER STATIRA, WAY Master, capacity 1800 bales cotton, due here this day, will sail on 25th instant.

For freight engagements, including cetton to arrive, apply to W. C. BEE & CO. January 11 January 11

FOR NEW YORK. REGULAR LINE EVERY THURSDAY.

PASSAGE REDUCED TO \$15. THE SIDEWHEEL STEAMSHIP
MACHOLIA, Capt. M. B. CROWELL,
Commander, will leave Vanderhorst's Wharf, on THURBDAY, Jan-

uary 14, 1869, at — o'clock. January 8 BAVENEL & CO., Agents. NEW ROUTE. REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING from New Orleans to Charleston, 8, C., via Fiorida Railroad and ALLIANCE LINE U. S. Mail Stea nehips. And steamers CITY POINT and DICTATOR, will be

F. W. PERKINS & CO., Agents,
No. 26 Carondelet-street, Nov Vicans,
A. B. NOYES, Agent,
December 15 1mo Fernandina, Fis.

TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH
CHARLESTON EN ROUTE TO FLORIDA, AIKEN
And other places, should not fat
to lay in their supplies of PROVIS
LIONS, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES
CORDIALS, BRANDIES, WHIS
KIES, WINES, CANNED MEATS, 80UPS, &c.
Pates of Wild Game and Devilled Ham for Sandwiches and Lunchests.

WM. S. CORWIN & CO.,
No. 275 King-street,
Between Wentworth and Beaufain,
Charleston, S. C.
Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th street,

Branch of No. 900 Broadway, corner 20th stree October26 FOR CHEGAW, GEORGETOWN.

BUCK'S LOWER MILL, ON THE WACCAMAW RIVER, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE PREDEE RIVER. THE STEAMER PLANTER, CAP-freight at Accommodation Whart and will leave on SATURDAY MORNING, the 16th instart, at Seven JOHN FERGUSON

THROUGH TICKETS TO FLORIDA.
CHARLESTON AND SAVANNAH STEAM PACKET
LINE, VIA EDISTO, BEAUFORT AND HILTON
READ,

HEAD,

CONNECTING WITH

THE ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD AND CONNECTIONS FOR ALL POINTS IN FLORIDA.

THE FINE, FAST STEAMER PILOT BOY, Captain FENN PEOR, will leave Charlesten on Mondar and THURMDAY MORNINGS at Eight o'clock, and FRIDAY AFFERNORS AT TWO O'clock, touching at Edisto on THURBDAY GON Charleston, at Eloyen A. M., SATHEDAYS, OR Feture In the Control of th

turn trip.

The steamer will touch at Bluffton and Chisolm's, The steamer will fouch at Blutton and Chisolm's each way, every two weeks, commencing with triple of January 21st.

For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN FERGUSON,

January 11 Accommodation Wharf, Accommodati FOR BRUNSWICK, GA.

THE STEAMER "DICTATOR,"
Captain Charles Willer, will touch at this point every Wednesday, leaving savannah a Nine A. M., and on her return trip will touch there on Saturday, Afternoon, arriving back at Savannah on Sunday Aversing.

J. D. AIKEN & OO.,
November 24

Agents.

FOR PALATICA, FLORIDA.

VIA SAVANNAH, FERNANDINA AND JACESON VILLE.

THE FIRST-CASS STEAMER
DIOTATOR, Captain CRAS. WILLEY,
will sail from Charleston every Tuesday Evening, at
Eight o'clock, for the above points.

The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Was.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Was.
The first-class Steamer CITY POINT, Captain Was.
Connecting with the Central Railroad at savannah
for Mobile and New Orleans, and with the Florida
Railroad at Fernandina for Cedar Keys, at which
point steamers connect with New Orleans, Mobile,
Pensacola. Key West and Havana.
Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile,
Pensacola and New Orleans.

Beth steamers connecting with H. S. Hart's assum-

Through Bills Lading given for Freight to Mobile, Pensacola and New Orleans.

Both stamers connecting with H. S. Hart's stamers Colanaha and Griffin for Silver Springs and Dakes.

Griffin, Essie, Harris and Durham.

All freight ovyable on the wharf.
Goods not removed at sunset will be stored at risk and expense of owners.

For Freight or Passage engagement, apply to

J. D. AHEN & CO., Agents,
South Adantic Wharf.

N. B.—No extra charge for Mesis and Satercome.
Steamer City Point will touch at St. Mary's, Ge o. going and returning each week.

November 21

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND SOLICITORS IN

ROUITY No. 88 BROAD-STREET.

ROSWELL T. LOGAN...E. BAYNARD SEABROOK

If increased in value until the thirty-first day of Ostober, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

21. On the first day of November, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate State notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly increased in value until the thirtieth day of November, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money w. s. equal to two dollars and thirty-three cents of Confederate States notes.

22. On the first day of December, 1862, one dollar of lawful money was equal to we dollars and thirty-three cents in Confederate States notes, and from day to day thereafter regularly decreased in value until the thirty-first day of December, 1862, when one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

23. On the first day of January, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty cents of Confederate States notes.

23. On the first day of January, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar of lawful money was equal to two dollars and thirty-cents of Confederate States notes.

24. On the first day of February, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ninety-four cents of Confederate States notes.

24. On the first day of February, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and ninety-four cents of Confederate States notes.

25. On the first day of March, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar and eighty-nine cents of Confederate States notes.

25. On the first day of March, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar of lawful money was equal to one dollar of lawful money was equal to fire dollars and fifty cents of Confederate States notes.

26. On the first day of April, 1863, one dollar of lawful money was equal to three dollars and eighty cents of Confederate States notes.

27. On the first day of June, 1863, when the dollar of lawful money was eq FINCKEN, Mr. aud Mrs. A. H. TORCK, Mr. aud Mrs. E. F. Torck, are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of Mrs. A. C. H. FINCKEN, at Eleven o'clock A. M., This DAY, at Northeastern Railroad load with dispatch,
For further Freight engagements apply to
W. P. HALL,
January 8 15 Brown & Co.'s Wharf. Depot. January 13 On motion of Elliott, section one was furand also of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. B., Jos. P. and Robt. HOWARD, Jr., are respectfully invited to attend the